THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,506, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

It is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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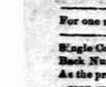
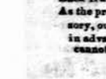
FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.



A new Teak-built Ship KUTCH MERCHANT, 630 Tons, CHARLES ASHBY, Master, for Freight or Passage, apply to GOVINDJEE VIRJEE.

FOR MALABAR COAST.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. LILLY, hence calling at the intermediate Ports of Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sedasheghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, punctually at 5 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Passengers can be conveyed to Madras and Calcutta via Beypore, by this opportunity.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company employ on the line their best Steamers, with a view to the safety of the service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the travellers find in England the extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Line adds a Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Trieste and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £16. *second-class* £11; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. For further particulars apply to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co. *first-class* £7. *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. de BUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medows Street.

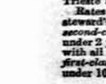
NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *visés* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medows Street.

FOR KURRACHEE.

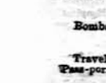


THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON (600 Tons, 180 H. P.) Captain CALDER, as above with Mails, and Passengers 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Limited.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on board after the English Mail is signalled.

FOR SURAT.

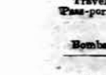


THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Captain, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 A. M., positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.



THE fast sailing first-class Steamship VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 P.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply to NASSER NUKHBHOY & Co. Bazar Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Motiahaw's house.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 12 noon.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kakapanchwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 12th February 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain SHEPPARD, will be despatched to Surat on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 5 P.M.

For fast-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 13th February 1863.

Houses, &c. to Let.

THE LATE BOMBAY BANK PREMISES.—To Let, only a few Godowns on the ground floor.—Apply to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort.

Bombay, 16th January 1863.

TO BE LET.—A small HOUSE, in Bake-house Lane, Fort. Apply to Messrs. LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE on the premises.

Bombay, 28th December 1862.

TO BE LET, FROM 1st FEBRUARY NEXT.—The House, No. 28, in Medow Street, now occupied by Messrs. Chesson & Woodhall, Booksellers. Apply to BURJORJEE NASERWANJEE, Milliner, at the Premises.

Bombay, 15th January 1863.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned beg to apprise their Customers, and the Public in general, that they have removed from No. 28 to No. 24, Medow Street, next door to TREACHER & Co.'s.

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL

NOTICE.—The Rev. DAVID WILLIAMSON of the "Harbour Mission Union," will conduct Public Worship on board the *Sailor Prince*, on Sabbath first, at 11 A.M.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office.

Notices.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for to wing or other purposes. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

RETURN BALL.

THE RETURN BALL to the Masons will take place in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant. Subscription Rs. 20, entitling each subscriber to invite one Gentleman and two Ladies. Extra guests Rs. 10 each. Non-Masons only allowed to subscribe. Names of guests with subscriptions to be sent to the undersigned as early as possible.

G. RYAN. *President.*
W. G. CORKE. *Secretary.*
J. H. BLAKEMAN, *Treasurer.*
C. LAKE,
T. WOOD,
S. WRIGHT,
T. D. HEWETT,
R. WALLACE,
W. G. KILLICK,
} *Members.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that MRS. MARY GREWE, Widow of the late MR. F. GREWE, has contracted to sell her Oart, known by the name of "Moogbhat *alias* Chirmada Batt," with the House, Premises, and Out-houses, with Cocoanut and other Trees, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at Mahim; the said Oart is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 538, and the said Premises is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 441, containing by admeasurement 4,673-3-9th square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the North by the Oart of Dinnajee Luxmunjee, on the South and West by the Public passage, on the East by the Public Road. Any persons having claims upon the said Oart or Premises or any part thereof, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to Mr. J. MACFARLANE, Solicitor for the purchasers, by a notice within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed and such claims will be treated as null and void.

Bombay, dated 9th February 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given to all commercial bodies and the public in general, through this advertisement, that I, BURDOOGHEER GOSAIN, Inhabitant of Hyderabad, Deccan, the lawful successor, as recorded under sign manual and seal of the Dewance Adawlut, dated Benares 2nd December 1856, to all the property, estate, monies, and valuables, which had belonged to my GOORGO SOMAES WUR GHEER-JEE GOSAIN at the time of his decease at Lowree Tola in the city of Benares, on the 2nd of June 1856, have since the decease of the said Goorgo Somaes Wur Gheerjee closed the Firm, known as the Firm of Somaes Wur Gheerjee Buldeogheer at Lowree Tola in the city of Benares.

Furthermore for the purpose of winding up the accounts and collecting all the outstanding monies due to the above Firm, I had appointed as Agent for this Firm at Lowree Tola my Chella Bridge Lal Gheer, who had subsequently, on leaving Benares, left the said Firm in charge of his Chella named Kangeer Gosain.

I hereby intimate as publicly as possible, that the said Kangeer Gosain, placed in charge of the late Firm of Somaes Wur Gheer Buldeogheer at Lowree Tola, has ceased to have any right, or hold, or authority over the accounts, monies, or valuables, or landed property belonging to the said Firm, and that any written document or power of attorney granted by me to Bridge Lal Gheer, and by him made over to Kangeer Gosain, is hereby made null and void, and cancelled by me, as well as by my Agent Bridge Laul Gheer.

દસ્તખત ગોં॰ બલદેવ ગીરકે.
BULDEOGEER.
દસ્તખત ગોં॰ બ્રીજલાલ ગીરકે.
BRIDGE LAL GHEER.

Dated Hyderabad, Deccan, the 18th January 1863.

ADVERTISEMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given, that DORABJEE BURJORJEE DADY BURJORNA, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted with HORMUSJEE BURTONJEE BUTYA, also of Bombay aforesaid, Parsee Inhabitant, to sell to him all those pieces or parcels of Government and Inam property, viz., land or ground, situate in Oowajee Patell Street, in the Island of Bombay, in which piece of Government land, containing by admeasurement 83-6-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue for quit rent under No. 237, and which piece of Fazendaree land containing by admeasurement 28-2-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the ruinous house or building standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, and together with all the Building materials standing on the said premises, and which said premises are bounded on or towards the East by the said Oowajee Patell street, the West by the House of Eduljee Jamsetjee, the North by the house of Eduljee Dadysboy Sookeanah, and the South by the house formerly of Merwanjee Maneckjee Patell but now of Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell, and all pieces having any claim by way of Mortgage or otherwise upon the said premises, are hereby required to make the same known within 14 days from the date hereof, to Messrs. BICKERSTETH and CLEVELAND, Solicitors for the purchasers, at their office, in Messrs. Graham's Buildings, in Borah Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 11th day of February 1863.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of the above Company are prepared to distribute on and after the first day of March next, the realized assets of the Company amongst the Shareholders in accordance with the 37th Section of the Deed of Settlement.

Dividends can only be paid to Registered Shareholders or their properly constituted Attorneys.

Persons who claim to be entitled, but whose names do not appear on the Register must at once apply to be registered to the undersigned at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

By order of the Directors of the B. S. N. Company,
NUSSERWANJEE BARDURJEE.

Bombay, 31st January, 1863.

NOTICE TO NAVIGATORS IN THE CHINA SEA—PORT OF AMOY. The Amoy Dock Company's new Granite Dock, 316 feet long, with 19 feet water at the gates, a rise and fall of 18 feet on spring tides, and fitted with Caisson Gate, is now in complete working order.

The Company keep on hand, Spars of all sizes, Sheathing Metal, Timber, Iron, and every description of Naval Stores, as well as Paint for Iron vessels. The work is executed in every branch under the superintendence of able European foremen.

Amoy, July, 1862.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL.—Messrs. SORABJEE FRAMJEE and COWASJEE PESTONJEE, late Proprietors of the British Hotel, in the Fort, have much pleasure to announce that they have bought up the business of the Hope Hall Family Hotel from Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE and Co., and hope that their long experience and the good name they have maintained will be sufficient guarantees for a continuance of the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public in general for which they now seek.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

19th January 1863.

With reference to the above, it is hereby notified that all claims against the Hope Hall Family Hotel should be preferred to Messrs. SORABJEE FRAMJEE and Co. the present Proprietors, to whom all sums due to the Hotel should also be paid.

JEEVUNJEE DADABHOY.
નવરવાનજી શોરાબજી.
NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE.
દીનશાહ નરવાનજી.
DINSHAWBHOY MERWANJEE.

19th January 1863.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A large assortment of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malaber-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

PEARL FISHERY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Pearl Fishery will take place at Aripo, in the Island of Ceylon, on or about the 2nd of March next, 1863; and that the Bank to be fished is the South-East Chival Paar Bank, estimated to contain Oysters sufficient to employ One hundred Boats for Twelve days.

It is therefore recommended, that such Boat-owners and Divers as may wish to be employed at the said Fishery, should be at Aripo on or before the 20th February next. And it is particularly notified, that the first day's fishing will positively take place on the first day in March, that the weather may permit the Boats to fish.

The Fishery will be conducted on account of Government, and the Oysters put up to sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.

The arrangements of the Fishery will be the same as have been usual on similar occasions.

All payments to be made in ready money in Ceylon Currency, or in East India Company's Rupees.

Drafts on the Banks in Colombo, or Bills on the Agents of this Government in India, at Ten days' sight, will be taken, on letters of Credit being produced to warrant the drawing off such Drafts or Bills.

For the convenience of purchasers, the Treasurer at Colombo and the different Government Agents of Provinces, will be authorized to receive Cash Deposits from parties intending to become purchasers, and Receipts of these Officers will be taken in payment of any sums due on account of the Fishery.

No deposit will be received for a less sum than Fifty pounds.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. C. GIBSON, Colonial Secretary.
WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for H. M.'s Ceylon Government.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 12th December, 1862.

Statement of the Produce and Valuation of 12,000 *Oysters taken from the South-East part of the Chival Paar, in November*, 1862.

No.	Description.	Size in Basket.	Number.	Quality in Chew.	Weight. Kalengtes.	Manjadies.	Total. K.	Total. M.	Value. Rs. A. P.	Total value. Rs. A. P.	Rate of valuation in Pagodas. Per Chew.	Per Kalengy.
1	Aney	20	1	1/16	—	12	—	—	28 7 0	—	17 Star Pagodas.	
2	Aney	—	3	1/16	—	11/8	—	—	17 10 0	—	13 do.	
3	Maegoe	—	11	—	—	4/8	—	—	25 9 1	—		30 Star Pagodas.
4	Kalippo	—	14	—	—	3/16	—	—	8 1 2	—		14 do.
5	Korowell	—	19	—	—	9/16	—	—	6 4 2	—		4 do.
6	Pecsel	—	—	—	1	0½	—	—	—	88 10 1		
7	Kalippo	30	5	—	—	12	—	—	7 10 0	—		25 do.
8	Korowell	—	4	—	—	2/8	—	—	5 12 0	—		12 do.
9	Pecsel	—	13	—	—	1/4	—	—	1 9 1	—		2 do.
10	Anoothary	50	14	1/16	—	3	0	9	14 15 1	—	14 Star Pagodas.	
11	Kalippo	—	20	—	—	4/16	—	—	21 10 2	—		16 do.
12	Korowell	—	6	—	—	1/16	—	—	7 1 1	—		6 do.
13	Pecsel	—	53	—	—	14	—	1	8 12 1	—		3½ do.
14	Aney	80	29	1/16	—	3½	—	—	—	16 12 2		
15	Maegoe	—	3	—	—	1/16	—	—	—	15 15 2		
16	Kalippo	—	14	—	—	7/16	—	—	—	7 15 1		
17	Korowell	—	19	—	—	6½	—	—	—	5 5 2		
18	Pecsel	—	78	—	—	13½	1	13½	46 8 3	—	12 Star Pagodas.	
19	Vadivoe ... }	100		5/16	2	18½	—	—	—	—		
20	excluding ... }	200		3/16	3	16½	—	—	200 6 0	200 6 0	7 Star Pagodas.	
21	Madengoe ... }	400		1/16	2	1/16	—	—	—	—		
					8	15½	—	—	—	—		
22	Thools.....	600			4	3½	—	—	—	—		
23		800			2	—	—	—	86 10 0	86 10 0		3 do.
24		1000			2	1½	—	—	—	—		
					8	5½	—	—	—	—		
25	Masottool				2	14½	—	—	8 9 1	—		3 Rupees.
26	Shell Pearls ...				5	8	—	—	46 4 0	54 13 1		2½ Star Pagodas.
	Total...				29	13	—	—	—	542 0 3		

Selavetorre, 30th November, 1862.

W. C. TWYNAM.
JAMES WORSLEY.
H. M. PATCHICO.

Books, etc. for Sale.

NOW PUBLISHED,
In one handsome vol., cloth, containing upwards of 800 pages
THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION
OF
THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 6, Cash; Rs. 7, Credit.*

The ALMANACK will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom, direct, if required, at Rs. 8 per copy, Cash.

N. B.—The ALMANACK can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charged will be from As. 8 to Re. 1-8-0, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance be made, or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863."—We have received a copy of this work from the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. This is the 14th annual publication, and is in many respects a step in advance of its predecessors, independently of its position in time. We have here many books in one. There is first book of 73 pages about the Calendar, containing a great deal of information general and special, concering the times and the seasons. Then there is a book of Tables. Then a volume of Financial Statements. Then an English Directory. Then the Acts of the Legislative Council of India. But it were better for us to stop at the outset, and not attempt an enumeration of the multitudinous particulars concerning which this Almanack offers us information. The Tide Tables in the present issue, are said to be most reliable, having been specially prepared. In a word this publication has been got up with exceeding care; and it seems to be all but correct. Its military men, Government officials, and others could reasonably wish.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan. 3.*

ALMANACK.—We have to acknowledge the "Bombay Almanack" and the "*Times of India* Calendar and Directory" for 1863. Both these volumes are identical, except the outside, and the advertisements. As regards exterior, the former belonging to the *Bombay Gazette* press, has in our opinion the neater cover, preserving as it does the modest, unassuming, yet pretty cloth stamp, the gilt elephant and howdah, of our youth; while the *Times of India* has broken out into a gorgeous but ungraceful livery of blue and great ugly staring gilt capitals. Our alphabet is the ugliest in the world, and should be rigidly suppressed whenever ornament is in view.

Turning to the interior we find the same information which is given annually, but with some marked improvements. The tides are given with much scientific detail, and we understand with greater accuracy than was formerly attained. The Calendar for the nineteenth century is introduced—an ingenious piece of calculation which will be found useful. The Army List is entirely in a new form, with a complete Index in large type. Another great improvement over the *Times of India* Directory of last year is that of placing the name of the particular subject, instead of that of the book, at the head of the page, which assists reference.—*Poona Observer, Jan. 1.*

THE "BOMBAY ALMANACK."—If there's one thing more than another indispensable to a mercantile and busy people, it is punctuality; but apart from its issue on the promised day, the book under review bears in itself, inherent proofs of the most careful compilation: well-bound, excellently printed, and containing matter of the most varied nature, the *Bombay Almanack and Directory* proclaims itself to all, a Work of Reference absolutely necessary to Indian (and especially *Bombay*) requirements. If you go in for chronology there are the "Cycles" to instruct and refresh; for astronomical revelations, the principal elements of the solar system and the newly-discovered telescopic planets between Mars and Jupiter. A noticeable feature too, are the Tide Tables, prepared from practical observations in the Harbour.

In the English Directory information concerning the chief officers of State, Law Courts, Bankers, Merchants, Army, Navy, and Cotton Agents is afforded under twenty-three heads. Then we have the "Acts of the Legislative Council of India" up to the 15th November.

A mass of information respecting the Post Office is compressed in the limited space of half-a-dozen pages.

The rules for the transmission of messages by Electric Telegraph are given.

The Fourteenth Bombay Mortuary Return is given *in extenso*

The Staff, Table of Fares, Time Table, &c., of the Railway Companies; Tables of Pay and Allowances, and Lists of the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers employed in the various Departments are noted.

The Covenanted and Uncovenanted Furlough Regulations as well as the Bombay Army and Indian Navy lists appear revised and corrected up to a very recent date, and in the list of Members of the Uncovenanted Service, we observe a fresh feature. But the mass of information collected is too great to admit of the special notice of each heading in our columns. In conclusion, we deem it but justice to the compilers to accord them a high meed of praise, and to urge our readers to purchase the book.—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 5.*

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KURRACHEE MARKET REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 9th *February* 1863.

THE English Mails of the 3rd January reached us on the 1st instant, and we have since received telegraphic advices *via* Galle to the 17th idem. Our last home quotations describe the Liverpool market as quiet and prices fluctuating.

IMPORTS.—In our last we reported an improved state of our market for imports, with increased enquiry, and some inclination on the part of native dealers to come to terms. Shortly after the departure of the mail, an active demand for Manchester Goods was experienced, and sales to a considerable amount were made from first hands at a material advance upon our last month's quotations. The demand has continued unabated throughout the month, although within the last fortnight, owing to the increased prices demanded by importers, little business has been done. The steadily advancing prices at home, and the firmness of holders on this side have apparently at last convinced our native friends that nothing is to be gained by waiting. Holders are now asking still higher prices, and there is every likelihood of the demand increasing. The Pathan dealers have many of them returned from Bombay, having supplied their wants at much higher prices than those which were ruling here before their departure, and having had to pay transit charges in addition,—a result at which they are by no means pleased. Altogether the aspect of our Imports market is more encouraging than it has been for many months past. We now anticipate a considerable amount of business at enhanced rates. Our quotations below show closing prices.

EXPORTS.—Generally speaking, our Export market has been somewhat dull during the month. Prices of Cotton have considerably advanced, in some descriptions as much as 3 Rs. per maund, but no purchases of any importance by our European houses are reported: the present prices of good descriptions leaving but a small margin for contingencies as compared with our home quotations. On the other hand, there has been an actives, demand among the natives and a fair amount of business has been done, entirely for shipment to Bombay, where prices still continue high. The arrivals during the month have not been large, and have either been delivered against previous contracts, or have been eagerly bought up by the natives upon arrival. The same remarks apply in a great measure to Wool, of which article large shipments continue to go forward to Bombay entirely on native account. Prices have advanced considerably, and are still tending upwards. The Kaffila season is nearly over, and not more than about 1,200 bales are expected to arrive in addition to those which have already come to hand. Our Seed market is dull, and prices have slightly declined.

Our money market, which was reported easier in our last is now very tight, and rates have advanced considerably.

A Circular has been sent round from the Master Attendant's department, informing the mercantile public that the new Groyne in the harbour has caused a serious diminution in the depth of water in the existing channels over the bar. A new, straighter, and better channel appears to be forming, but in the meantime the old channels have in some places two feet less water than formerly, and while things remain in this state, vessels of a large size ought not to be sent to Kurrachee. There is little doubt that the action of the harbour works will be eventually most beneficial.

The devastations of the Locusts throughout the province continue most serious, and in many districts the grain crops have been completely destroyed.

IMPORTS.

COTTON GOODS.—GREY GOODS.—36 inch *Shirtings* are in great demand, and early in the month sales were reported of 6½ lbs. at Rs. 6-14; 6½ lbs. at Rs. 7-4; 7 lb. 6-oz at Rs. 7-12, and 7½ lbs. at Rs. 8-3. The stock in in first hands is low, but the demand continues unabated. In 40 inch the business done has been small. We hear however of sales of 8 lbs. at Rs. 5-10; 6 lbs. at Rs. 6-4; 7 lbs. at Rs. 7-8; and 8½ lbs. at from Rs. 8-6 to 8-8. 9 and 10 lbs. are not worth more at present than 1 rupee per lb. 45 inch are enquired for at annexed quotations, but no business has been done. 50 inch are likewise in request, and a sale of 9 lbs. is reported at Rs. 9-8.

Grey Long Cloths.—Sales of 40 inch have been made at the following prices:—8 lbs. at Rs. 6-10; 8¼ lbs. at Rs. 7; 9½ lbs. at Rs. 7-4; but higher prices will now be paid. In 45 inch goods no business has been done.

T. Cloths.—4 lbs. *blue ends* continue to be asked for at Rs. 3-10 to 3-11 per piece. *Red ends* are enquired for at Rs. 4-4 for 5 lbs.; Rs. 5-2 for 6 lbs. and Rs. 5-10 to 5-12 for good 7 lbs.

Madapollams have been in excellent enquiry, and sales are reported at Rs. 2-14½ for 2 lbs. 13 oz.; and Rs. 3 to 3-2½ for 3 lbs. *Buff ends* have been sold at Rs. 5-4 for 5½ lbs.

Grey Printers have been in excellent enquiry, and early in the month sales were made at Rs. 3-10 to 3-14 for 3½ lbs.; Rs. 4-11 for 4 lbs. 2 oz.; and Rs. 3-10 for 3 lbs. Stocks are now almost exhausted, and considerably higher prices may be looked for.

Jaconets have been sold at over 21 annas per lb. for 12 by 12, 40 inch goods.

Domestics—Narrow goods 9 to 10 lbs. are much wanted, at 16 to 16½ annas per lb., a sale of 25 inch 60 yards 9½ lbs. having been made at Rs. 8-15. Heavier weights are not worth more than about 13 annas.

BLEACHED GOODS.—*White Shirtings* are considerably advanced, and sales have been made at from Rs. 5-4 for low goods up to Rs. 10 for fine qualities.

Madapollams—Low goods are in good request, but stocks are very small.

Jaconets—Tanjib makes are much wanted, but of these also there are no stocks in first hands. Medium to fine goods have been sold at from Rs. 5-14 to 6-12. 36 inch by 24 yards *Dunlops* were sold early in the month at Rs. 4-2, but 4 to 6 annas per piece advance could now be obtained for similar goods.

Dorish Stripes have been in moderate enquiry, and sales are reported at Rs. 4-2 for 16 by 16.

Twills are not much enquired for.

Figured Shirtings are in better request, but no sales have taken place.

PRINTS.—*Blue Orange and Whites* of suitable styles and favorite tickets have been sold at Rs. 5-14; *Orange grounds* at Rs 4-8; *Gown Madders* have been sold at Rs. 5-12; *White and Colored ground Persian* prints have been sold at fair rates.

TURKEY-RED GOODS.—The *Cambrics* are in request at from Rs. 6-10 to 6-12, and 9/8 ths at from Rs. 6-12 to 6-14.

Twills are in good demand, but there are no supplies offering. About 1500 pieces of Turkey Red *Mulls* of middling quality have been sold at Rs 4-8, but Rs 5-8 could be obtained for good qualities.

Shawls have been in request, and the following sales have transpired:—700 pieces 2½ yards at Rs 1-8; 1050 pieces 2½ yards at Rs. 1-10½, and 1620 pieces 3 yards at Rs. 1-12½.

YARNS.—*Mule*—All counts are in steady demand, but the business done has been limited, importers requiring higher prices than are yet current. The same remarks apply to *Water Twist*.

In *Dyed Yarns* the demand is slight.

METALS.—*Iron*—Welsh bars are in moderate enqu ry at Rs. 9½ to 5. *Swedish* bar Iron is much wanted, but there is none offering. *Nail Rods* square and round are asked for at Rs. 5 per cwt. *Sheet Iron* is firm at from Rs. 6½ to 6¾. *Steel* is worth Rs. 10 to 10½, and *Spelter* Rs. 11½, but of these no sales have been reported.

Copper—Old Ingots are saleable at quotations. Sheets are wanted at Rs. 60. *Yellow Metal Sheets* are also asked for at about Rs. 48.

Tinplates are dull.

EXPORTS.

OIL SEEDS.—*Gingelly Seed.*—Prices have receded about 1 rupee per candy, and the market is dull. The arrivals from the interior have been regular and large but have been principa ly delivered against previous contracts. We hear of 3000 candies having been purchased at Rs. 33½ to 35 for exportation, with the usual condition of 12½ per cent. of dust, and 2000 candies at Rs. 34½. These, with some 600 candies at the same price for shipment to Bombay, comprise all the transactions which have come to our notice. The prices of *Black Gingelly* cont nue firm, and we hear of 2,000 candies having purchased for April delivery at Rs. 34 and 12½ per cent. for loss in cleaning. This transaction has helped to sustain prices, and it is also asserted by the natives that there has been a large demand in Ferozepore for the North-West Provinces, which will probably have the effect of checking the supply for this market. A few purchases of *Old Black* are reported at Rs. 31 to 31½.

Prices of *Rapeseed* remain about the same as last month, but there is but little demand, and the only transactions we hear of have been for delivery at short periods or on the spot as follows:—1,950 candies at Rs. 32, and 500 candies at Rs. 31½ to 32, in both cases with an allowance of 12½ per cent. of dirt.

In *Linseed* nothing has been doing.

GRAIN.—The market remains dull for both Grain and Wheat, and little or no business has been doing. Stocks of Grain are large and increasing, but the quality at present procurable is described as inferior.

COTTON.—The market continues to be considerably above last month's prices. The demand for shipment to Bombay has been steady and active, and the arrivals have been comparatively small. The quality of the new crop continues excellent, but as yet no purchases have been made under the Upcan houses. The following sales are reported:—Of *new Nawa Nuggur* middle March delivery—600 maunds at 31½, 500 at 31, and 400 at 31½; beginning March delivery—1500 maunds at 33½ *New Sind Dharra and Mooltan*—middle February delivery —1800 maunds at 33, 250 maunds and 200 maunds at 33½; middl March delivery—3250 maunds at 33, 1000 maunds at 34, 2000 maunds at 34½ to 35, and 2500 maunds at 36. The following on the spot:—*New Sind*—220 maunds at 32, 375 maunds. at 32 5-16th and 1000 maunds at 33. *New Umritsur*.—125 maunds at 29½, 450 maunds at 30, 100 maunds at 32, 240 maunds at 30½, 150 maunds at 26½, and 150 maunds at 30. *New Ferozepore*—325 maunds at 28, and 120 maunds at 28½. *Old Umritsur*—125 maunds at 22. *Old Ferozpore*—1700 maunds at 23 to 24. *Old Mooltan*—45 maunds at 27.

WOOL.—Arrivals still continue scanty, and the lateness of the season, combined with the brisk native demand for Bombay, has caused prices to advance considerably. The market is firm, and there is every prospect of prices ruling higher. The purchases of *Kandahar* amount to nearly 7500 maunds at prices ranging from Rs. 25 to 32,—1200 maunds having changed hands at the last rate, and about the same quantity at Rs. 30½. Prices of *Kelat* Wool have advanced more than 3 Rs. per maund, over 1000 maunds having been purchased at from Rs. 25 to 26½. In *Passungee* we hear of about 1800 maunds having changed hands at Rs. 25 to 27½—800 maunds having been at the latter price. Most of these purchases have been on native account for shipment to Bombay, but one or two European houses have also been in the market to a small extent.

SALTPETRE.—But little business, and that entirely on native account for the Bombay market.

OIL.—No business has been doing. The stock of *Rape Seed Oil* is small, and there is no Gingelly in the market. 300 casks of Rape went forward in the *Epaminondas* which sailed on the 28th.

INDIGO.—A good deal has been done in this article. The purchases reported are 210 maunds *Khyrpore* at Rs. 70, 70 maunds at Rs. 74, and 200 maunds at Rs. 71, and *Lahore* 320 maunds at Rs. 62 to 62½. Both these descriptions now in the market are very much mixed, and are held at prices beyond their value.

HIDES.—About 300 corges were purchased during the early part of the month at Rs. 23 to 23½. There is now a fair demand at Rs. 22½ to 23 for good qualities.

DATES.—Want of tonnage has prevented any transactions in this article, except about 2000 or 3000 bags.

MUNJEET.—Little or nothing doing.

TONNAGE.—Freights are still high and suitable tonnage scarce. The *Chimera* has been chartered for London at 45s. for Saltpetre, 57s. 6d. for Seed, and 62s. 6d. for Cotton. For small quantities of Cotton however as much as 65s. is paid. The *Scinde* has also been fixed for London at £4 10s. from two ports on the Malabar Coast, full cargo Coffee, Spices and other lawful merchandize (oils and loose coir excepted). The *Coupstrick* and *Her Majesty* have been taken up for troops in Bombay from this port to England.

EXCHANGE.—The decline noticed in our last has been succeeded by a great scarcity of money, and high rates have supplanted the easier ones quoted last month. So great has been the demand caused by heavy purchases for the Bombay market, that 30 days' bills on first class native houses there have been bought at 3 per cent. discount. Business has been done for the mail at the following rates:—

Bank Bills ....2s. 1d. to 2s. 1 1-16thd. } at 6 months' sight.
Credits .... 2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1 5-16thd. }
Documents ....2s. 1 7-16ths.d.

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(From the Englishman's Weekly Mail, Feb. 4.)

CORRECTED UP TO NOON, WEDNESDAY, 4TH FEB.

THE S. S. *Candia*, with the English mails of the 29th December, arrived at her moorings in the river on the 30th ultimo. We are also in receipt of public telegrams from London *via* Bombay up to the 9th of January, and our own special telegrams are dated two days later. The Express portion of the London mails of the 3rd instant *via* Bombay arrived at eight o'clock this morning.

PRODUCE MARKET.—A fair amount of business has been in most articles.

IMPORT MARKET.—The telegram dated New York, 27th December, intimating an inclination to make peace on the part of the Federal government, unsettled our market for a day or two; but as holders have been very firm, prices, which declined 2 to 4 annas, are again advancing, and as a rule are now 1 to 3 annas above the rates current at the close of the mail of 22nd ultimo.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—There has been rather more doing in government stocks consequent upon the improvement reported in English prices by the last telegram. A very slight advance only has, however, been obtained in the rates here. The Bank of Bengal is reported to have been a buyer on government account.

MONEY MARKET.—As was atticipated, the large arrivals of bullion have increased the supply of money here, and it is now offered on short loans by some of the banks and other capitalists at 4½ per cent. The Bank of Bengal maintains its former rates. The following is the report of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th January, 1863.

LIABILITIES.			
Proprietors' Capital paid up	...	1,09,99,999	0 0
Reserve Fund	...	16,09,982	9 1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...Rs.	4,09,98,025	6 3
Do. Do. at Branches		25,56,938	14 8
		4,35,54,964	4 11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	1,68,85,478	6 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.,	...	2,42,744	3 2
Bank Notes Outstanding	...	19,54,849	0 0
Sundries	...	4,63,672	1 9
Total, Rs.	...	7,57,62,599	9 2

ASSETS.			
Government Securities, Investment No. 1		15,72,953	4 2
Loans on Govt. Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	1,06,96,862	12 3
Accounts of Credit on do., do.,	...	9,21,735	1 5
Mercantile Bills Discounted at do.,	...	75,73,167	5 1
Dead Stock do., do.,	...	2,08,735	0 11
Stamps, do., do.,	...	8,894	1 9
Bankers' Balances,	...	1,53,121	13 1
Sundries,	...	7,34,680	8 3
Total, Rs.	...	2,18,70,999	5 5
Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office,	Rs.	2,53,17,104	11 11
Do. Do. at Branches,	...	12,28,620	14 8
		2,65,45,725	10 7
Do. invested in Govt. Securities and claims against Govt.,	...	86,80,920	10 4
		3,52,26,646	4 11
Bank's Reserve in Notes at Head Office,	...	99,97,170	0 0
Do. in Silver do.,	...	60,43,505	6 9
		1,51,40,675	6 9
Bank's Reserve in Notes at Branches,	...	8,29,080	0 0
Do. in Silver do.,	...	26,96,107	8 1
		35,25,187	8 1
	Total, Rs.	1,86,65,862	14 10
		7,57,62,599	9 2

EXCHANGE.—As compared with the sales made for several previous months, a large business has been transacted in Exchange for this opportunity. On England bank-bills have sold at 2-0⅜; credits at from 2-011/16th to 2-0⅜; and documentary at 2-0⅝, the market closing firm. The sales on France have not been very large, and the rates for 3 and 6 months' sight bills payable in London are 2-0½ and 2-0¾; at the same dates payable in France quotations are 258 to 262; on China rates are nominal; and on Mauritius sales have been made at 51 to 51½ for 30 and 60 days' sight, with limited demand.

FREIGHTS.—Our market has been much excited of late, and freights are ruling high, the enquiry for tonnage continues good and there is every appearance that freights will rise for London and Liverpool; a good business has been done for the country ports, several charters have been effected at high rates and closes very brisk. The following vessels have been chartered since last mail.—*Western Empire*, 1245 tons, 10,000 bags rice, engaged at Rs. 2-8, and balance at Rs. 2-9½ for Mauritius; *Ellenborough*, 926 tons, to load a cargo of rice for Batavia at Rs. 40 per ton; *Toftcombs*, 673, to load a full cargo of rice at Rs. 2-9 per bag for Mauritius; *Hippolyte*, 853, to load a full cargo of rice for Batavia, for orders at Rs. 40 per ton; *Maya*, 847, originally chartered for Mauritius at Rs. 2-6 per bag for rice, and re-chartered Rs. 2-12 per bag; *Catherine Glen*, 1,152 to load a cargo of rice for Hongkong, at $1-35 per bag; *Indian*, 586, to load a cargo of rice for Mauritius at Rs. 2-8 per bag; *Pomona*, 457, to load a cargo of rice for Colombo at Rs. 2-12 per bag; *Crusader*, 1054, to load a cargo of rice for Shanghai at $1-75 per bag, *Empress of India*, 766, to load a cargo of rice for Shanghai at $1-80 per bag; *William Stevenson*, 650, to load a cargo of rice for Batavia, for orders to a final port of discharge to the North, at £3-12 per ton; *B. S. Provie*, 487, to load a cargo of rice to Batavia, for orders at £3-5 per ton on arrival; *Hermann*, 700, to load a cargo of rice for Hong Kong, at $1-50, or Shanghai $1-95; *Alice Maud*, 435 to load a cargo for Bombay at Rs. 26 per ton all round; *Gipsy Bride*, 1457, a full and complete cargo for London, at £9 per ton all round; *Pearl*, 966, for Batavia, for orders at Rs. 2-12 per bag for rice; *Silesia*,——, to arrive, for London at £4-10 all round, *Carnatic*, 604, to load a cargo of rice for Shanghai at $1-82½ per bag; *Hanover*, 1,015, to load a cargo of rice for Shanghai at $1-85½ per bag; *Zephyr*, former charter to London cancelled, and to load a cargo for Boston at $20; *Maryborough*, for Demerara, chartered for coolies at £14-10; *City of Poonah* and *Nusser Mussid*, to load a cargo of rice for Mauritius at Rs. 2-9-6 per bag.

Freights to London:

Saltpetre	nominal.		
Rice	£3 17 6	to 4 0 0	
Seeds	£4 17 6	5 0 0	
Jute	£4 17 6	5 0 0	
Cotton	£5 0 0	5 5 0	
Hides	£5 5 0	5 10 0	
Lac Dye	£5 0 0	5 10 0	
Indigo	£6 0 0	0 0 0	

Entered.—*Queen of the South, Toftcombs, Holmsdale, Ellenborough, Beverly, Armen, Arracan Hermann, Zephyr*, and *Cimandef*.

Cleared.—*Warrior, Queen, Hortensia, Shannon, Middlesex, Lady Clarendon, Surrey, Gilbert Thompson, Clara, Herbert, Blenheim*, and *Queen of the North*.

INDIGO.—There is no change to report beyond a better demand and more briskness in the biddings for the better qualities, and these are getting very scarce. Nearly 90,000 mds. of the crop are disposed of, leaving about 16,000 mds. for sale, of which 3,000 are Tirhoot, 2,000 Benares, and the rest native and up-country. In another fortnight the season will be over.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 4 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.	
Ditto at 4	ditto	2s.	0¼d. do.
Ditto at 3	ditto	2s.	0¼d. do.
Ditto at 2	ditto	2s.	0¼d. do.
Ditto at 1	ditto	2s.	0d. do.
Ditto sight	ditto	1s.	11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight at not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 31st January 1863. Manage.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 29th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hoagkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	...2s.	0¾d.	per Rp.
" 3 do.	do.	...2s.	0⅞d. "
On Demand	...1s.	11⅞d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	...frs.	2-57 cts.	"
" 3 Do.	do.	...frs.	2-58 " "
On Demand	...frs.	2-51	" "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be mutually arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. B. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 1st February 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4	do.	.....	2s. 0⅞d. "
" 3	do.	.....	2s. 0⅞d. "
" 2	do.	.....	2s. 0¾d. "
" 1	do.	.....	2s. 0d. "
" on demand	.....	.....	1s. 11½d. "
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland	do.	.....	1s. 11½d. "

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 4 day's sight.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

This Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold or paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863. Acting Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4	do.	.....	2s. 0⅞d. do.
" 3	do.	.....	2s. 0⅞d. do.
" 2	do.	.....	2s. 0¾d. do.
" 1	do.	.....	2s. 0d. do.
" on demand	.....	.....	1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland	do.	.....	1s. 11½d. do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	.....	.....	2-50 cts. "

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. *Or to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 28th January 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0¼d.
" 4 months' sight	.....	2s.	0⅜d.
" 3 months' sight	.....	2s.	0⅜d.
" 2 months' sight	.....	2s.	0⅜d.
" 1 month's sight	.....	2s.	
On demand	.....	1s.	11⅝d.
On Scotland	.....		
On Ireland	.....		
Circular Notes	.....	1s.	11⅝d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To Outstations disposition to parties at a distance pur

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY

ADEN	Feb 3	KURRACHEE	Feb 7
AGRA	Feb 5	LAHORE	Feb 4
ALLAHABAD	Feb 4	LONDON	Jan 19
AUSTRALIA	Dec 26	MAURITIUS	Jan 6
ALEXANDRIA	Jan 29	MADRAS	Feb 7
BANGALORE	Feb 3	MALTA	Jan 12
COCHIN	Feb 8	MERGUI	Feb 6
CALCUTTA	Feb 5	OUDH	Jan 18
CAPE	Dec 13	PENANG	Feb 3
CEYLON	Feb 1	PENANG	Jan 13
DELHI	Feb 7	RANGOON	Jan 8
FRANCE	Jan 18	SUEZ	Jan 23
HONGKONG	Jan 27	SINGAPORE	Jan 22

THE Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1863.

THE Land and Sayer revenues of the Bombay Presidency amounted in 1861-62 to Rs. 2,44,38,829. Of this sum the land revenue of the Northern Division contributed Rs. 1,06,52,132. This was a decrease on the realizations of the previous year by Rs. 56,481. The decrease was in Ahmedabad and Surat; and was chiefly owing to the scanty fall of rain in those Collectorates. The total realizations on account of Sayer revenue in the Northern Division amounted to Rs. 11,03,790; being an increase of Rs. 89,182 over the previous year's collections. The land revenue of the Southern Division contributed to the total abovementioned the sum of Rs. 97,99,416. This was an increase over that of the preceding year of Rs. 3,57,500. This increase all the Collectorates of the division helped to realize, except Ratnagherry. In this Collectorate there was a decrease, owing mainly to the low rates at which the Government grain revenue of the year was commuted, a result stated to be invariably attendant in this Collectorate on a favorable fall of rain in consequence of the anomalous mode of settlement which awaits correction by the operations of the Revenue Survey now in progress in the Collectorate. The increase in the other Collectorates is ascribable chiefly to extended cultivation, and the application of the Summary Settlement to unadjusted Inam holdings. The extended cultivation, we believe, was in many cases effected by the ryots taking up additional land to that which they already held and in a number of cases by ryots returning to and cultivating lands which they had previously abandoned in consequence of the unprofitableness of the cultivation. Indeed, in both divisions of the Presidency there are numerous applications by parties who would fain resume the occupation of lands which they had previously been glad to abandon. These are sure indications of increasing prosperity on the part of the ryots, and of the increasing profitableness of agricultural labors; and this, in its turn, is a sure indication of general prosperity. There are large tracts of land in Khandesh lying idle, which bear marks of former cultivation. From these the ryots were probably for the most part driven by the Bheels. These lands are being again taken up, in many instances by Bheels themselves. This is the result of good government, and an exemplification of its benefits. The recent development of the Indian cotton trade has no doubt influenced the extension of cultivation in the Southern Division. The abolition of slavery in America is a guarantee for the permanency and increase of this development, and consequently for the extension of cultivation. The Sayer revenues in the Southern Division amounted to Rs. 28,83,489. This was an increase of Rs. 3,21,534 over 1860-61: an increase attributable principally to the operation of the Income Tax and Stamp Acts, and to the effects upon the latter of the new law for the limitation of suits. This new law caused double the number of suits to be brought before the Civil Courts, and produced consequently a large demand for stamps. Thus, in the Land and Sayer revenues of the Presidency we have an increase in 1861-62 of Rupees 7,68,216. Here is proof of progress. Sind also shows an increase, and gives its indications of increasing prosperity. The totals of land revenue in the Province during 1860-61 and 1861-62 were as follows:—

	1860-61. Rs.	1861-62. Rs.
Kurrachee	5,03,093	5,44,000
Hydrabad	9,56,047	9,92,273
Shikarpore	12,77,554	15,42,316
Frontier of Upper Sind.	99,870	1,16,945
Thur and Parkur	1,09,592	1,55,026
Total Rs....	29,46,165	33,50,560
		29,46,165
Increase in 1861-62 Rs. ...		4,04,395

This increase is stated to be owing partly to the improved condition of the canals, but mainly to the season having been more favorable than the previous one. The Sayer revenues of the Province for 1861-62 amounted to Rs. 10,99,751, against Rs. 9,26,522 in the preceding year; showing an increase of nearly one and three quarter lakhs of Rupees. The total of the Income Tax collections made throughout the whole Presidency from 1st August 1861 to 31st July 1862 amounted to Rs. 39,31,185, in the following proportions—1 per cent Rs. 7,69,880: 2 per cent. Rs. 9,33,786: 3 per cent. Rs. 22,27,519. This is exclusive of Rs. 1,35,655 realized at Bhundara, Chanda, Chundwarah, Nagpore, and Raipoor between 1st August 1861 and 30th April 1862. The addition of this sum gives a total of Rs. 40,66,840; while the collections of the preceding year amounted to Rs. 36,00,000; giving the last year an increase of Rs. 4,66,840. Here is a large and increasing source of revenue. It is at the same time, the most obnoxious form of taxation, and quite unsuited to India. We believe that the forty lakhs in this Presidency might be provided in some other way, by still further retrenchments in the public expenditure and by working more advantageously other modes of taxation. The abolition of the Income tax is certainly a consummation devoutly to be wished, as it is a cause of popular dissatisfaction, and as it is really unjust to certain classes while exemption from it in favor of particular classes would be invidious. The Stamp Duties realized during the year, levied under Act XXXVI. of 1860, amounted to Rs. 31,03,947. This Act was in operation only for seven months of the year 1860-61, during which time the collections were Rs. 23,91,139. This source of revenue might be worked more effectually. The stamp duty is cheerfully paid: the receiver of money does not grudge the cost of the stamp, and would not if it were double what it now is. The Abkaree revenue of the island of Bombay for the year was the largest ever before realized, having amounted to Rs. 1,62,298; an increase on the previous year of Rs. 43,266. There was an increase of Rs. 360 in the land revenue of the island, the total for the year having been Rs. 77,466. During the year under report the attention of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, was directed to the carrying out of the measures which had been sanctioned by Government at the close of the preceding year, for a Summary Settlement, by way of compromise of claims to exemption from the payment of land revenue in the Districts subject to Act. XI. of 1852—viz. the Sattara, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Dharwar, Belgaum and Sholapore Collectorates. The financial result of the settlement, so far as it was completed on the 30th April last, is a permanent addition to the annual public revenue of Rupees 2,68,976, arising from the levy of quarter assessment and annual nuzzerana (amounting in all to five annas on each rupee of what would be the full government assessment) on *unadjudicated* holdings, which will henceforth be continued permanently, either as private property or as endowment to temples, and such like public institutions. To the above sum may be added the receipts, amounting to about Rupees 21,520, which may be expected to accrue from the levy of annual Nuzzerana on 1845 *adjudicated hereditary* Inams. These under the old rules were neither transferable nor heritable by adopted sons, or by the collateral heirs of the grantee, but under the Summary Settlement they will be continuable as the private property of the holders without any restrictions whatever. In all cases in which the annual Nuzzerana amounts to 10 Rupees or upwards, the option of paying in lieu thereof a sum equal to one year's assessment of the holding on the occasion of each succession and two year's assessment on the occasion of transfers, was offered to each holder; but only 49 have elected to pay the Nuzzerana occasionally, instead of annually. The total value of these is Rupees 42,305, and the average annual income which will probably accrue to Government from them may be estimated at Rs. 3,000. The total annual profit to the State from the settlement completed up to the 30th April last may, therefore, be estimated at about Rupees 2,93,000. Such are the sources and amounts of the revenues of this Presidency, exclusive of Customs, Salt and Opium, which we have previously noticed.

"THE Statistical Committee appointed by Lord Elgin last June, shortly after the departure of Mr. Laing, has now," the *Friend of India* informs us, "completed its first Report. The work devolving on individual members already burdened with their own duties, has been one of some magnitude. Whatever the Government of India and especially an official of Sir Charles Trevelyan's experience, may say to their suggestions and elaborate tables, the Committee have, we believe, carried out the very liberal instructions of Government with a fulness and practical breadth of view which prove that they had the interests of the public at heart. If the Report is adopted the Government of India in a short time will be in the habit of publishing, at periods varying from one month to a year, fuller and more useful information under the three heads of Finance, Trade and Civil Administration than any other authority in the world. The Government of India has less to conceal and has more interest in publicity of this kind than perhaps any other ruling power on earth. In this spirit Lord Elgin's Resolution of 6th June was drawn up, and in this spirit the Committee have conducted their labours."

THE following Resolution and Notifications by the Government of India have been published on the proposed departure of the Viceroy and Governor-General to the North-Western Provinces:—

No. 789.—RESOLUTION.

Home Department, Fort William, 4th Feb. 1863.

Whereas the Governor General in Council has declared that it is expedient that the Governor General should visit the North-Western Provinces and other parts of India unaccompanied by any Member of his Council, the Governor General in Council, in conformity with the provisions of Section 6, Act 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, hereby authorizes the Governor General alone during his absence from the Presidency to exercise all or any of the powers which might be exercised by the said Governor General in Council in every case in which the said Governor General may think it expedient to exercise the same, except the power of making Laws and Regulations.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,
E. C. BAYLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 790.—NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Home Department, 4th Feb. 1863.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council has appointed Major-General the Hon'ble Sir Robert Napier, K. C. B., an ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to be President of the said Council and Deputy Governor of the Fort and Garrison of Fort William during the absence of the Governor General from the Presidency.
E. C. BAYLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 791.—NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Home Department, 4th Feb. 1863.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to make the following arrangements and appointments in consequence of the Governor General's approaching departure for the North-Western Provinces and other parts of India:—

Colonel H. M. Durand, C. B., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, will accompany the Governor General and will have charge of all the Civil Departments with His Excellency, except the Department of Public Works.

Mr. C. U. Aitchison, Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, will accompany the Governor General and and will officiate also as Under-Secretary in the Home, Marine, and Financial Departments.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Norman, [C. B., Secretary to Government in the Military Department, will accompany the Governor General.

Major A. B. Johnson, Second Assistant Secretary in the Military Department, will also accompany the Governor General.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Strachey, Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, will also accompany the Governor General.

Major G. Chesney, Inspector-General of Public Works Accounts and Under-Secretary in the Public Works Department, will accompany the Governor General.

Mr. E. C. Bayley, Secretary to Government in the Home Department, will also officiating as Secretary in the Foreign Department at the Presidency.

Major H. K. Burne, Deputy Secretary to Government in the Military Department, will officiate as Secretary to Government in the Military Department at the Presidency.

Major B. E. Bacon, First Assistant Secretary, will officiate as Deputy Secretary to Government in the Military Department at the Presidency.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Beadle, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in that Department at the Presidency.
E. C. BAYLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

WE republish from the *Calcutta Government Gazette* a general order on the formation of an amalgamated General Staff for the British and Indian Forces, as sanctioned in a military letter from the Secretary of State for India. The order also contains the nominations to the several staff appointments in the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General's Departments of the Bengal Army.

THE *Calcutta Gazette* received yesterday contains a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, which will be read with some disappointment by many an old soldier. In future commissions granted to officers on the Veteran Establishment warrant officers of ordnance, &c. shall be Honorary Commissions only, which will not carry pay or increase of pay.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

PONDICHERRY, *12th Feb.*
Steamer *Penang* from Calcutta anchored.
PONDICHERRY, *12th Feb.*
Steamer *Penang* sailed from Galle.

NEWS-LETTER.

KURRACHEE, *9th Feb.* 1863.

THE departure of the mail steamer has given me an opportunity of sending you the following pieces of news since my last. There is a rumour afloat that the Government of India will shortly issue an order creating all Disbursing officers of the Post office Department Post Masters. If this be a fact, we must congratulate the officers who will thus be promoted: but it is not known whether the alteration in the official designation will be accompanied by any increase in the emoluments, which, we suppose, would be more acceptable than the dignity which the rumoured "change will confer on the hard worked officials. The Deputy Post Master here gives immense satisfaction to the community by the creditable manner in which he discharges his laborious duties. Morning and night he is seen at his desk, and on Sundays he very often foregoes his devotions at chapel, and seldom has an opportunity of partaking of the Sacrament. He should be promoted to some more exalted appointment.

The chief topic of conversation now is the fluctuations of the weather. On Sunday night week, there was a sprinkling of rain, the dew being heavy on the ground in the morning; and on Tuesday, it threatened to rain "cats and dogs" but all ended in a "peppering." We have now clouds and sun shine alternating. The locusts again made their appearance last Thursday and committed depredations, as usual, in the gardens to the utter terror of gardeners, farmers, *et hoc.* When will they make their final *exeunt*? They are determined to make the gardens an unproductive waste.

As regards the trade from the interior, during the week ending on Saturday, the arrivals from Kohistan and Las Beyla were: 304 men; bringing 12 horses, 1534 camels, 27 donkeys and 13 bullocks. From Khelat during the same period, there arrived 88 men, with 158 camels with a supply of marketable goods.

Mr. W. T. Cole of Mahomed Khan Ka Tanda has been appointed Acting First Class Deputy Collector, and Lieut. F. J. T. Ross Acting Second Class Deputy Collector, in charge of Meerpoor and Halla, from 1st September 1862.

A complaint has been preferred by the Inspector of nuisances, Mr. Vears, against the Kardar for fining offenders against the nuisances clauses of the Municipal act, in petty sums. The leniency of the Kardar in dealing with cases of this nature, says the *Sindian*, has the effect only of perpetuating the nuisances instead of diminishing them. It is of no avail that the Municipal Inspector of Nuisances perigrinates the town and suburbs to apprehend and lurint to justice offenders against the Municipal rules, when he finds the Kardar inflicting fines disproportionate to the offences. He is authorized to fine as far as fifty rupees, and *such* fines should be inflicted as would deter individuals from re-eeating offences of this kind. The *Sindian* trusts this allusion will induce the Kardar to inspire wholesome dread in the minds of those who set the Municipal rules relating to the commission of nuisances at defiance, by fining in sums heavy enough to be felt by offenders.

A correspondent writing from Shikarpore to a local journal, states that sickness of every description has raged to an alarming degree. The havoc in particular done by fever which has now entirely vanished, struck terror into the inhabitants of Shikarpore. Judging from external causes, it can safely be alleged, that the extraordinary rise of the river this season has in a great measure, helped the spreading of diseases, from its having left inundated lands in a state of moisture longer than the usual time. The rise of the river this season, according to the Bukkur guage Register, was 15 feet above the lowest level of the stream, which is two feet more than the general rise. The districts of Larkanah and Jacobabad bear sad traces of the damages done by the late inundation. Great precautionary measures were taken by the authorities in the latter place to prevent the water from entering the low grounds about the station.

The first criminal Sessions of 1863, Mr. A. C. Middleton, Acting Judge, presiding, commences to-day. The Calendar is a light one. It is rumoured that Mr. Middleton intends proceeding on leave to Europe in March next. The Commissioner is at Kusmore, where a steamer has gone from Sukkur, to bring him down. No other news at present.

LOCAL.

THE mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per steamer *Coromandel* will be closed on Tuesday next, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock. A.M.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, Captain G. Hydee, which leaves our harbour for China, &c., this day, at 9 A.M., carries on board 1,269½ chests of Malwa Opium, and the following passengers:—

For Sydney.—Dr. Croft.
For Calcutta.—1 native.
For Hongkong.—Mr. W. Scott Riddell; Mr. Dadabhoy Eduljee, and servant; Mr. F. Dhanjibhai, and servant; Muncheerjee Cowasjee and servant; and Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee.
For Shanghai.—Mr. G. Hare.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—The Annual Meeting of the Bombay Native General Library will be held in the Reading-room of the Library on Tuesday, the 17th inst. at half-past 5 P.M.

Business, the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Library for adoption by the Members and Subscribers.

RAMPARTS COMMITTEE.—A Meeting of the Consultative Committee will be held at the Durbar Room, Town Hall at 3 P.M., on Tuesday next, the 17th inst. The business of the Meeting is to consider the Plans and Sections proposed by the Executive Committee for the distribution of the Building Lots on the Esplanade, and also to determine the site of certain public buildings. We believe that any information as to the plans, &c. may be had from the Secretary.

THE health of the town during the last week, has slightly declined, the number of casualties being 292 against 275 of the previous one. The deaths from fever are slightly on the increase, being 160 against 142 of the preceding week; and those from cholera and small-pox, are 11 and 8 respectively. The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

EUROPEAN.		PARSEES.	
Fever	0	Fever	6
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Other diseases	4	Other diseases	9
INDO-EUROPEANS.		JEWS.	
Cholera	0	Fever	1
Fever	0	Other diseases	1
Other diseases	1	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
HINDOOS.		Fever	2
Fever	93	Small-pox	2
Cholera	9	Other diseases	6
Other diseases	72	NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
MUSSULMANS.		Fever	0
Fever	58	Other diseases	1
Cholera	2	UNKNOWN RACE.	
Other diseases	25	Other diseases	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Last Week,	Aver. of past 10 years.
Small-pox	8	18
Cholera	11	31
Measles	2	8
Fever	160	143
Nervous system	9	13
Respiratory system	19	24
Vascular system	2	0
Alimentary system	33	38
Cachexy	32	16
Accidents	8	2
Other diseases	8	15
Total	292	298

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 13th February 1863.

BROACH.—Fine and calm.
BULSAR.—Morning and evening cool, fair day, S.E.
CANNANORE.—Fair.
GALLE.—Calm and fine. Ther. 78.
GOA.—Cool; wind light from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, N.E. light.
KURRACHEE.—Fine, N.E.
MADRAS.—Fine, S.E. Ther. 80. Baro. 30·17.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy, N.W. light. Ther. 83.
SURAT.—Cool and fair.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 495¼ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 1st Feb., 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 44,632.			
Amount	Rs.	25,297	1 11
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	42,947	9 11
Total	Rs.	68,244	11 10

Corresponding Week last year. Open 438 Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 44,632.			
Amount	Rs.	25,297	1 11
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	70,035	2 1
Total	Rs.	101,999	8 9

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—13TH FEB. 1863.
(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE TELEGRAPH FRAUDS.—Nemchund Millapchund was again placed at the bar, charged with inducing George Pectall and William Allen, to falsify Telegraph Messages.

Mr. Bickersteth, the Government Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Judge appeared on behalf of the prisoner.

The following additional evidence was then taken.

Bhawoo Ramjee, examined by Mr. Bickersteth stated.—I am a peon employed in the Electric Telegraph Office, at Bombay, and have been in that employ for five years and a half. I know the prisoner at the bar. I have known him since I commenced delivering him telegrams. I have known the prisoner all the time I have been in the Office. He goes by the name of Nemchund Khemchund. Messages addressed to the name of Nemchund Khemchund would be delivered to the prisoner.

Cross-examined by Mr. Judge.—I cannot read English, and therefore cannot read the addresses in English on the envelopes of the telegrams. Messages are some times delivered to the servants of the parties to whom they are addressed. A great many telegrams have been sent to Nemchund Khemchund through me. I do not know the contents of those telegrams. When the prisoner was in the house the telegrams were delivered to him, when he was not in the house they were delivered to his servant, or any other person in the house. Nemchund Khemchund is the prisoner's name and not that of a firm. He has no firm.

Mr. Bickersteth said that Sobaram was present in Court, and Mr. Judge might proceed with his cross-examination.

Mr. Judge objects to cross-examine Sobaram until a document which has been sent for translation were produced in Court. He thought the document was very essential to rebut the examination in chief of the witness.

The Magistrate expressed his opinion that a *prima facie* case had been made out against the defendant, and his worship therefore did not see any reason to postpone the case on account of the document. The Magistrate, however, directed the interpreter to send to the High Court for the document.

Mr. Bickersteth in the meantime examined the following witnesses.

Mahomed Ameen stated.—I am a peon in the Electric Telegraph office at Bombay, employed in delivering messages. I have known the prisoner for seven years and a half. I have known him under the name of Nemchund Khemchund. Messages entrusted to me for delivery to Nemchund Khemchund were delivered to the prisoner. I have delivered many such messages to the prisoner.

Cross-examined by Mr. Judge.—Whenever I received messages for the prisoner, I delivered them to him at his shop; if he was not in, I gave them to his servant who signed a receipt. I do not always deliver messages to the parties to whom they are addressed. I cannot read English. I cannot read the address upon the envelopes. I do not know the contents of the messages I delivered. I have delivered a great many messages at the prisoner's shop. I do not of my own knowledge know whether Nemchund Khemchund is the name of a person or a firm. I have often delivered telegrams to English firms such as Messrs. Nicol and Co., Remington and Co., and others. I am aware that in such cases the persons who signed the receipts were Messrs. Nicol and Co., and Remington and Co.

The Magistrate adjourned the case until Tuesday next the seventeenth instant at half-past two P.M.

THEFT.—Edward Pietman and Samuel Wilson, charged with the theft of ornaments belonged to Ameena Murriam, were again brought up on Thursday, when the following further evidence was taken:—

Sudroodin Burra Meeah deposed.—I am a paper maker. I know the prosecutrix Ameena Murriam. She is my sister. I know the first prisoner Edward Putman. On a Thursday twelve or thirteen days ago, he was released from jail. He came to my sister's house where I reside on Thursday morning about five o'clock. He had a knife and a weapon of a piece of rattan with a ball of lead on the end of it covered over with string. He and my sister talked to each other in the English language which I did not understand: they sat down together. On the fifth day after Putman came out of jail he was in my sisters' house, and I saw him take out the razor from his box and he threatened to cut my sister's throat, he also struck her on the face and kicked her on the buttocks, and catching her by the shoulders he threw her on a box, threatening that he would cut her throat at eight o'clock at night. Then about half-past ten o'clock at night she left the house, Putman remained in the house but not in the prosecutrix's room, as there was a padlock on her room. After my sister left the house the prisoner put on dark clothes. I asked him, why, he said, because it was cold. He told me to go to sleep. I have known prisoner for four or five years, but never saw him wear such clothes as those dark clothes before. I went to sleep. Next morning I was awakened by an old woman, the cook, and I saw my sister's box lying on the landing place, and a bundle of her clothes lying before the staircase. I sent for my sister, and then I went for the Police. When prisoner Putman was in the house weeping with the prosecutrix. I heard the prosecutrix ask the prisoner if he had taken property. He denied and said that he was very sorry for her loss. The prisoner Putman and I and the old woman were taken in custody, and were kept in chowky one night, and next day and we were discharged. Putman came to the house and his things were given to him and he was turned away.

Cross-examined by prisoner Putman.—My sister was not in the house when you took the razor out of your chest, but you shewed it to me and said that you would cut her with it. That was about eleven o'clock at night. I did not see you steal any thing.

George Edward Bell Wood stated.—I am a Constable of Police. On the morning of the second instant between eight and nine o'clock, in consequence of information I received I went to the house of the prosecutrix in Duncan road. There I saw the prisoner Putman, the witness Sudroodin, and an old woman. I asked the prisoner Putman if he knew any thing about the matter as the prosecutrix charged him as one of the persons that is suspected of having stolen her property. He denied the charge and said that he had been asleep all night. I saw some articles of clothing which prisoner Putman said were his, lying strewed about the floor. He said that none of his things had been stolen. I examined the premises carefully and found no traces of the robbery having been committed by any one entering from outside. I took the prisoner Putman, the old woman, and the witness Sudroodin in custody.

The evidence of Coolsum woman was of no importance in connection with the robbery.

The prisoners have been again remanded to jail till Tuesday next.

L A W.

HIGH COURT.

EQUITY SIDE LATE SUPREME COURT.

Matters for hearing this day.

Earnest Menesse *vs.* Alloodeen *alias* Dadoomeya, and another Exceptions for Argument.

Leeladhur Parpia *vs.* Damodhur Mahowjee, and anothers. Exceptions for Argument.

Soondeerbur Cunderpoorgha *vs.* Dhoultghur and anothers. Demurrer for Argument.

Khooshall Roychund *vs.* Jugjeevun Roychund. Demurrer for Argument.

GEO. TAYLOR,
Registrar in Equity.

13th Feb., 1863.

(BEFORE A FULL COURT.—THIS DAY.)

Motion for a new trial in the cause of

Doe on the demise of Goculdoss Hurrybhoy *vs.* Roe afterwards Narrayen Ragoba and another.

List of Suits for hearing.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

For Settlement of Issues.

147. Abdoola Mahomed Faruz *vs.* Bhugwandass Purshotumdass.

163. Dewjee Dharsey and anothers *vs.* Thucker Ludah Nuthoo.

149. Thomas Forrester *vs.* Hajee Jan Mahomed.

PLEA SIDE OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT.

3. Lulloobhoy Kavuldass *vs.* G. I. P. Railway.

9. Dinshaw Ardaseer Davur *vs.* Bhuggoobhoy Premchund.

S. COMPTON,
Prothonotary

13th Feb., 1863.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

W. Horsfall & Co. vs. J. Tanner & Co.

Mr. Westropp and Mr. Bayley, instructed by Messrs. Kelly and Hore, for plaintiffs.

Mr. White and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Leathes, for defendants.

This was an action brought on the common money counts to recover the proceeds of a shipment of sixty bales of piece goods consigned to the defendant. Defendant pleaded non-assumpsit, that he had paid the plaintiff more than his debt, and that the plaintiff was indebted to him, and he filed a set-off. It appears in this case the plaintiff is a merchant in Manchester, and the defendant is a merchant in Bombay. Towards the end of 1860, the plaintiff at the suggestion of Mr. Calvert was induced to send through Messrs. T. Jasmund & Co., of London, a consignment of sixty bales of piece goods for sale on his account, Messrs. Jasmund & Co. giving a bill (which has been dishonored) for the value of the goods, and accordingly the sixty bales were in the latter part of December 1860 shipped on board the *Moskwa* and forwarded to Bombay. Invoices of the goods were in the usual manner made amounting to £1554-13-2, and sent out and they described the goods as shipped to "Bombay for sale on account of Messrs. Horsfall & Co., Manchester, under advance by bill from Messrs. Jasmund, London." It appears that the plaintiff in the month of January 1861 wrote to the defendant's firm at Bombay advising them of the consignment and directing that "the proceeds as realised you will be good enough to pay over to them [Messrs. Jasmund & Co.) on our behalf against their advance on this consignment. On the 8th February 1861, the defendant wrote to plaintiff acknowledging the receipt of the invoice and thanking him for the consignment and promising to sell the same to his profit. Some further letters were sent by the defendant to the plaintiff accounting for delay in selling by stating that the market was very dull. In November 1861, Messrs. Jasmund & Co. suspended payment; and afterwards in January 1862, plaintiff pressed the defendant for an account of these bales, and as he did not receive any satisfactory reply, Mr. Campbell as the plaintiff's agent withdrew the letter sent by the plaintiff in January 1861, and required the defendant to pay any balance there might be to him. It was then plaintiff was first informed that Messrs. Jasmund & Co. had drawn a bill against these sixty bales which bill had been accepted and duly paid by the defendant. Messrs Jasmund and Co. in advising the defendant of this consignment speak of it as Mr. Horsfall's consignment, and they advised that they had drawn against the goods. This was alleged to be at variance with the letter which the defendant received from the plaintiff at the same time, for in this the defendant was informed that an advance had been made in England on these goods, and plaintiff was not informed that any bills had been drawn against these goods by Messrs Jasmund and Co.

The defendants' case was that he first heard of Horsfall's name from Jasmund's letter of the 2nd January 1861, "Horsfall has consigned through us to you." The invoice and bill of lading did not come with that letter. He received another letter from Jasmund on the 17th January advising the shipment of sixty bales on account of Horsfall, and the negotiation of bills for £8,000 against Horsfall's consignment. The invoice did not accompany this letter but with the bills to the Bank. On 11th February he accepted the bill for equivalent of £800. On the 11th April he paid the acceptance and debited it to Jasmund. All this time there was a running account between Jasmund and Jasmund. The balance of general account with Jasmund was always in witness's favour. If defendant had received no communication from Horsfall he should have considered that he had power to set off the amount of the acceptance. He thought Horsfall's letter gave him control over the whole of the proceeds. He always carried the proceeds to Jasmund's account.

Mr. J. P. Cornforth, who conducted the defendant's business during his absence in England, said he considered that if the agent drew against the goods on him, he should have a lien on the goods though he knew that he was the agent of a shipper, in all cases whether he had made advances or not. If Horsfall or Jasmund had written to say that they intended to draw against the goods, witness considered he should have been against the goods. Crediting in account with Jasmund would, as far as witness's experience went, as regards Horsfall be equivalent to remitting the money, being the way the agent would reimburse himself his advance. He understood "proceeds," meant the nett proceeds as per account sales less the advances against the goods.

On behalf of the plaintiff were examined Mr. W. H. Cassels, Mr. G. Hamilton, Mr. H. Brooke, and Mr. A. Brown, merchants of experience, and their evidence was that the acceptation of the term "proceeds" amongst merchants was the amount realised less freight, landing, charges, &c. Drafts are never deducted from the account sales, which represent what the proceeds are without alluding to the drafts. All allusions to drafts should appear in accounts current, but not in account sales. Without further instructions defendant would not be justified in debiting plaintiff with the bill which had been drawn without the knowledge of the plaintiff. Without any advice the plaintiff would have been entitled to consider that the proceeds were at his disposal.

His LORDSHIP, in giving judgment, said that the plaintiff in this case, who carried on business in Manchester sought to recover from the defendant, a merchant here, Rs. 13,730 which, he said, had been received by him from the sale of goods consigned through Messrs. Jasmund of London. There was no doubt that the sum came into the defendant's hands from the sale, and he claimed to retain that money on ground that he paid a draft in April, and that he passed to the credit of Jasmund the balance of the goods. The nature of the transaction was this that on the 2nd January plaintiff agreed with Jasmund, agent of defendant, to make a consignment through him to defendant, and Jasmund accepted a draft, which was ultimately dishonored and taken up by plaintiff. It appeared to His Lordship that there was no usage of trade here which would authorise defendant to treat the payment of the draft as a payment to Horsfall. Jasmund as agent for Horsfall had no authority to draw so as to pledge or give lien. According to the evidence of gentlemen of experience a London house under acceptance would not give any implied authority to draw. Opposed to this was the evidence of Mr. Cornforth, who, it seemed to His Lordship, was not speaking so much of practice applicable to this case, but as to law which His Lordship thought was bad. There was no imputation on the good faith of Mr. Tanner or Mr. Cornforth, but the question was whether Mr. Horsfall or Mr. Tanner should bear the loss, consequent on the insolvency of Von Jasmund. Mr. Tanner had undoubtedly a claim against Von Jasmund in respect of the draft and upon the accounts, but, His Lordship was of opinion, that taking credit for payment on account of these two sums would not be a payment on behalf of Mr. Horsfall. Plaintiff gave Jasmund no authority to draw, and it seemed to His Lordship a veay clear case where unfortunately Mr. Tanner having placed reliance upon Von Jasmund and believed Von Jasmund would continue solvent, he accepted the bill but he could not set it up as payment for plaintiff, who, His Lordship was of opinion, was entitled to recover the value of the goods, less the charges. Verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 13,715-1-53, with interest at nine per cent. on Rs. 13,545 from 31st January until judgment, and interest at six per cent. on the amount of the judgment.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT OF THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

From R. W. Graham, Esq., Acting Chief Resident Engineer, to W. R. Hoare, Esq., Secretary, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,—dated Bombay, the 11th November 1862.)

SIR,—I have the honor to report upon the state and progress of the works during the quarter ending 30th September 1862.

2. The line and works on the Concan have been maintained in good order throughout the rains without any interruption to the traffic.

3. The embankment at the Goolburn Ravine was rapidly approaching completion notwithstanding the occurrence of some heavy slips, which delayed its being opened for traffic till after the rains.

4. The Station works extension at Kussara was all but finished, and the Goods' Office in progress.

5. On the South-East Line, Deccan Division, the permanent way and works have been kept in good order without difficulty, and the amount of damage done by the high floods to the bridges and culverts was very trifling.

6. The large division of the Kuroodee Nullah and the raising of the line near Sholapoor, which were sanctioned last season, have both been entirely successful, and no stoppage has occurred to any Trains from the effects of the heavy rains.

7. On the Bhore Ghaut Incline the operations have, in consequence of the monsoon, been confined to the Tunnels, which have progressed rapidly: 226 lineal yards only remain to be done on the whole length.

8. On the Thull Ghaut Inline 58 yards of Heading and 209 yards of Tunnelling have been driven, which may be considered a very satisfactory result of a monsoon working.

9. During the Quarter, the road between Deolalee and Challisgaum, on the North-Eastern Deccan Division, has been well ballasted and the embankments made up to the full width. The spoil removed from the cess of the cuttings and the line generally put into good order by the Contractors previous to the transfer of the line to the Company, which was made on the 24th of September last.

10. The line from Challisgaum to Julgaum was ready for opening on the 15th of September, the date of the Government inspection, but it was not opened for public traffic till the 6th of October, when it was expected that the Goolburn Embankment on the correspondent division of the Concan Line would have been ready for the passage of Trains.

11. Beyond Julgaom the Wangoor Viaduct is the only important obstacle to the opening of the line to Bhosawul, and during the monsoon the works there were necessarily suspended, but after the rains the Contractor will be enabled to prosecute this work with energy.

12. On Contract (No. 13) 21,511 cubic yards have been put into the embankments during the Quarter, bringing the amount executed up to 98¼ per cent. of the total quantity of earth-work in embankments.

13. The rock cuttings between the 11th and 16th miles are now well advanced, and I expect the Contractors will have a road through in the course of the next two months.

14. The masonry on the first 20 miles has made good progress during the Quarter, but between the 40th and 60th miles the Contractors' arrangements have been entirely upset by the want of fodder for cattle during the months of July and August, and by the heavy fall of rain in September.

15. On the Contract (No. 14) 2,48,577 cubic yards have been put into embankments, making the amount executed up to the end of the Quarter 76 per cent. of the total quantity on the contract.

16. The cuttings are well advanced, about 89 per cent. having been completed.

17. The value of masonry executed during the Quarter was Rupees 32,750.

18. On Contracts Nos. 15, 16 and 17, the works have all been more or less checked by the season, and the total absence of roads for the carriage of stone and of other materials. This has been more especially the case on Contracts 16 and 17, but the preparations made by the Contractors for prosecuting the largest works are such as to give promise of greatly increased activity on these Contracts during the next working season.—I have, &c.,

R. W. Graham, Acting Chief Resident Engineer.

MEMORANDUM DATED 29TH NOVEMBER 1862.

A Report of the operations of the Engineer's Department of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company during the Quarter ending 30th September last is submitted to Government.

2. The open portions of line were maintained in good order during that time.

3. Owing to the rains the work of construction was necessarily much impeded.

4. Fifty-eight and a half miles of new line between Challisgaum and Julgaom were opened.

5. The completion of the remaining portion between Julgaom and Bhosawul, 15 miles, is expected shortly after the beginning of the new year.

6. There is also a prospect of a portion of the Nagpoor Branch Line between Bhosawul and Mulkapoor, 29¼ miles, being ready to opened before next rainy season.

7. In the present Report no

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL BANKS.

(From the City Article of the Times, Jan. 19.)

One fact that the subscribers to new foreign and colonial banks should keep in view is that, in addition to the drain of specie which these banks cause by the transmission of money for employment to their various seats of operation, they create an increased demand by the impulse they give to an extension of business, speculative or otherwise, on the part of those to whom they grant facilities. Hence, there is no kind of investment that is calculated to have a more rapid effect on the discount-market, or to check the hopes of those who are trusting to a continuance of inflation. That the extent to which these banks have already been manufactured will be felt strongly and continuously on the London Stock-Exchange during the present year can scarcely be doubted, and experienced merchants are already able to trace many of the evils that are beginning to arise and that will ultimately become plain to all. Of course it is not to be expected that the foreign and colonial banks that were in existence before the commencement of the recent mania will quietly allow their new competitors to enter the field with larger capital or with the power to profess an ability to do more than they the old Banks can themselves accomplish. The consequence is that the old establishments, in cases where it is deemed necessary are increasing their capital by the creation of new shares or the calling up of unpaid amounts, and that thus the diversion of our means to this branch of business is taking place at a double rate. In like proportion will be the eagerness of each establishment, new and old, to fight for custom, and a prospect is created that we shall eventually see a repetition of the state of affairs that prevailed previously to 1857, when it was in the power of almost any reckless clerks, without a shilling of capital, to found "great exporting firms," and to be welcomed and supported by joint-stock establishments in proportion to the amount of paper they could keep afloat. As many of the new foreign and colonial banks are now formed in a kind of alliance with new home or provincial banks the working of the two together will be likely to give intensity to any future break up. Persons practically conversant with the discount-market assert that the scale on which some of the London joint-stock banks are now figuring upon foreign and other bills shows a recent increase, that should attract attention; but it is, of course, not for the moment that any apprehension need prevail. It will take three or four years for the system that is now at its commencement to bring forth its natural fruit. In 1867 another ruinous convulsion will be due, and there is every indication that the preliminaries are being entered upon.

THE GOLD OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(From the Manchester Guardian, Dec. 31.)

A letter from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, dated November the 15th, gives a very favourable picture of the Cariboo gold fields:—

The claims have produced tons of gold this year, and will produce many tons next year. "Impossible," some one will exclaim—after the thousand letters which, in the London and provincial papers, have declared the British Columbia gold fields a "total cheat," "bitter deception," "monstrous take in"—"these stories about tons of gold cannot be true." I can only answer with stubborn facts. The following report, coming as it does from a very high authority, one who studied the mines closely, and that under the most favourable circumstances, will tell its own tale:—

"July 28.—I visited to-day, with one of the partners of Steel, the principal net claims down the streams, viz.—those of Steel, Griffin, Abbot, Adams, Grear, and Cunningham. The gold lies partly on the earth, immediately beneath the stream, but most richly in the crevices of the bed-rock, about twelve or fifteen feet down. This bed-rock is of a slaty character, with here and there veins of quartz. All the gold found therein is much water-worn, and has evidently been knocked and tossed about in the torrents and freshets which have brought it down from some more distant rocks, until caught and fixed in the crevices, of the bed of the stream down which it came."

"Steel's Claim.—This was discovered last year by accident. Steel was sinking a pump, and in working down through the rock 'stuck it big.' I watched one of the owners gathering the grains and nuggets as fast he could pick them up. Close by was a pan with a quantity of the glittering metal. Each share in this company of ten is worth in the market £8,000. My guide and informant has a quarter share, for which he gave £2,000. About £80,000 have been taken out, and only 100 of the 1,000 feet yet touched. They take out daily from 50 to 120 ounces."

"Abbot's Claim.—Here I stood over one of the company, and saw him picking up the gold on the bed-rock as fast as he could use his hands. In about ten minutes the pan was full (including mud and stones.) He washed it and there were about 20 ounces of gold."

"Cunningham's Claim.—50 ft. of this claim were sold the other day for £3,000; 600 ounces were taken out during this season in one day."

"July 30.—Adam's Claim.—This claim is paying well. Yesterday, an intelligent man told me that he was one day at the claim, and on seeking the man at work pass over a loose spot in the bed-rock, he said he believed there was gold in the crevices there. They let him try. He filled a single pan and was had it. The result of his washing was 104 ounces."

"Grear's Claim.—same day. Mr. Grear busily engaged picking the bed-rock with a knife, and collecting the nuggets. A great many pieces escape notice at first, but all the loose earth goes through the sluices, and afterwards the bed-rock is scraped, washed, and crushed. Out of one hole, about a yard wide, £1,000 were taken. Lead and silver are, at times, found with the gold."

"The law does not allow the claim of one person to exceed 100 ft. A man named Davis measured Grear's claim, and found it 112 feet. He then 'jumped' the 12 feet, and the law sustained him on succession. He took out £2,000, and sold his little claim for £80. The man to whom he sold it got £1,200 more out of it. You will not be surprised when I tell you the careful measurer has gained the title of '12-foot Davis.' This occurred last season."

I might go on quoting letter after letter from officials, lawyers, doctors, old and experienced miners, and even from ministers of the Gospel; but the above, from an eye-witness who knows well all the mining creeks and the leading miners, will satisfy any reasonable inquirer for truth. To make the testimony good up to the present moment it may be well to add a few more facts. A gentleman who left Lightning Creek on the 7th October states that many of the claims were deserted for the winter; and that where he was only four companies were still working, viz. the German, California, Campbell, and the Shaft companies. The last-named is supposed to be the best on the creek:

"The shaft from which it takes its name is sunk 35 feet in the side of the hill. With three men drifting they have taken out 130oz. in a day—100oz. is an average return for a day's work. The Californian Company has struck the same lead by running a tunnel into the hill from their creek claim—the bed of the creek. They took out a lump weighing 14½oz. The German Company have a vessel 40ozs. ahead, and the Campbell Company 70oz. from the 5th July to October 1. The latter have taken out £20,000 this season, but the expense of opening has been this year £5,000."

THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.

(From the Times, Dec. 30.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALEXANDRIA, DEC. 18.

FOLLOWING in this respect the practice of his father, Mohammed Ali Pasha, the Viceroy usually spends the winter months at Cairo, or in moving about in its vicinity, and is seldom seen at Alexandria until the commencement of the hot weather. For about three or four months of the year the climate of the interior of Egypt may, indeed, fairly claim to be little short of perfection. The thermometer ranges from about 45 deg. at sunrise to 65 deg. at noon, and the air, without being absolutely cold in the European sense of the word, feels, even in the middle of the day, sufficiently sharp to restore the vigour and energies that have been wasting away under the long-continued heat of summer. Rain above the latitude of Cairo is a rare exception. Day after day during these three happy months the valley is flooded with brilliant sunshine, the air so transparently clear that the effect is almost startling to one whose experience has been confined to the hazy atmosphere of the North. There is, it is true, a reverse to the medal. Few who have it in their power to do so will not gladly come within reach of the sea-coast during the hot season, and put up with the Alexandrian summer, for the sake of its refreshing sea breezes.

By our last accounts of the Viceroy, his Highness was at the Barrage, or the Saidieh Fortress, to give it its more recent name. His health was much improved, and he was again able to gratify his characteristic taste for frequent locomotion. But his projected visit to the Isthmus of Suez has not yet come off, nor do I at present hear anything more said about it, excepting certain malicious remarks upon the disappointment it would cause were the *chalet* which the company has built for his Highness on the banks of Lake Timsah to continue unvisited.

Sir Henry Bulwer's excursion to the Isthmus has also been repeatedly deferred. He is still at Cairo, but will probably start before the end of the week. He is accompanied by Mr. Saunders, Her Majesty's acting Agent and Consul-General. The party will follow the usual route, by the fresh-water canal to Lake Timsah, and thence along the "*rigole*" to Lake Menzaleh and Port Said. Sir Henry Bulwer, it is believed, will remain in Egypt until about Christmas.

Mr. Hawkshaw returned to England by last mail. The impressions produced upon his mind by his inspection of the company's operations, and of the site of the proposed Mediterranean port, have not been divulged. But public curiosity on these points will not continue long ungratified. The Viceroy, I am informed, has declared his intention that, whether Mr. Hawkshaw's report be favourable or not, it shall be published to the world.

The articles upon the proceedings of the company which I have before mentioned to you continue meanwhile to appear, and contain many revelations which ought to be equally curious and interesting to the shareholders, but which the *Journal de l'Isthme de Suez*, no doubt very judiciously, hitherto abstains from noticing.

One of the recent numbers contains a warning which though simply a repetition of what the Egyptian Government has often been cautioned against, and of what its attention was directed to, long before the company was even formed, acquires some additional interest from the fact of its proceeding from the pen of a person who has had special opportunities for watching the company's subsequent proceedings.

The author has been pointing out how far the company has already departed from its original plans and conditions. "In one word," he adds,

"The company will not construct the canal—not, at least, such as it undertook before the world and before the giver of its concession. But there is one thing which it does, and which it seems to continue with perseverance,—a kind of invasion, namely, into the heart of Egypt by means the most inoffensive in appearance, but most serious when examined below the surface. First, it is the purchase of the large property of El Wadi, following upon the immense concessions of territory in the valley of Goshen, the abstraction almost to its exclusive benefit of the waters of the Zagazig Canal and of its feeders, the Zaffranich and Sharkowich, to the detriment of the riverain landholders. Next, there is the establishment of lines of steamers upon the river and upon the lakes, which, it tolerated by the Government for a certain time, become equivalent in Egypt to an exclusive right. Finally, there are the views which the company has upon the section of the Zagazig Canal which does not yet belong to it. All this, it is true, is conducted with extreme prudence and with many circumlocutions, but the objects will be attained, and for the shareholders all this is already their property. See the new map of the Isthmus published by the company, in which, as we have already mentioned the Zagazig Canal is tinted in red, as if it were a work executed by the company, and consequently belonging to its shareholders. They are thus penetrating into the heart of Egypt by its most fertile valley. Where will they stop? This state of things may become the source of grave conflicts of interest between the Egyptian Government and the company. It is in order to prevent this danger that we embolden ourselves loudly to say to his Highness Said Pasha and to his Government, 'You can demand of the company that it shall execute the programme of the international committee, and not another according to its fancy. If it refuse, you can demand the annulment of your concession.' The company was not to penetrate into the heart of Egypt. The maritime canal from Suez to Port Said was to have formed the frontiers between Egypt and Turkey properly so called. By a fresh-water canal from Cairo to Timsah, passing by the place we have indicated, the company was confined within the limits of the desert and of the productive lands which it would have created. Instead of this we see what the company has done; we perceive its progress, we feel its tendencies and its objects. It is for the wisdom of his Highness and of his Ministers to adopt such measures as will compel the company either to confine itself within the terms of its programme or to renounce it altogether?

I will beg your indulgence for a further extract, which I feel the more pleasure in making since it tends to prove that the infatuation which bade many of the French shareholders to countenance the canal scheme, under the foolish idea that they are combating the interests of England, can be estimated at its true value by their own countrymen. One among them, it seems, lately wrote to the *Opinion Nationale* that if he had given his money to the scheme "it was because he did not feel displeased at playing with the impossible, especially against England, which had condemned the work."

"To this," says the author of the papers,—

"We have nothing whatever to answer, excepting that every one is perfectly free to take his pleasure where he finds it, and even to throw his money into the canal.

"But among the shareholders there are some who did not mean to play that game with their savings, in most cases laboriously earned.

"To them the company owes the truth, and there would be some honesty in preventing the works at Said from being spoken of in such terms as follows."

That is to say, from being misrepresented and falsely described. But, as the author remarks a little further on, after having enlightened his countrymen upon the true condition of the works and of the company's affairs,—

"There can hardly be reason for uneasiness at such a state of matters if, above all things, the canal is an affair of patriotism and of Anglophobia."

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			Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1	Black Capsule	35
	Pts.	"	30
	No. 2	Blue	30
	Pts.	"	26
	No. 3	Yellow	26
	Pts.	"	14
	No. 4	Green	22
	Pts.	"	12
	Medoc	Red	17
	Pts.	"	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co		38
	" "	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co.		32
	" "	per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	" "	per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	" "	per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	" "	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	" "	per 2 dozen Pts	34
Port	Black Seal		28
	" "	Pts.	15
	Red Seal		24
	" "	Pts.	12
Sherry	Amontillado	Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso	"	30
	Light Golden	Green	28
	Pale "	Brown	26
	Pale "	Yellow	22
	Pale "	White	18
Curacoa	Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
	" "	(Yellow "	26
	Gin Old Tom		20
	Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22
	Rum, Old Jamaica		20
	Curacoa { Brown	in Glass Bottles	42
	" White	Pts.	21
	"	Bottles	42
	"	Pts.	21
	Maraschino Di Zara		40
	" "	Pts.	21
	Cherry Brandy		30
	"	Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 8th Nov. 1862.

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SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	"	24
White do.		"	22
Brown do.		"	22
Yellow do.		"	42
MADEIRA, very old			
PORT—			
Black Seal	Matured Fruity	Quarts	28
Do.	Do.	Pints	15
Red Seal		Quarts	24
Do. Do.		Pints	13
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margux		"	34
Leoville		"	28
St. Julien		"	22
Medoc		"	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	21
Do.	J. C. Morizot	Quarts	36
Do.	do	Pints	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine	"	38
MOSELLE do	do. do.		
TREACHER'S GINGER WINE		"	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do		"	18
CURACOA		"	42
MARASCHINO		"	40
CHERRY BRANDY		"	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		"	"
Do.	Julies Robins (30 year old)	"	50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	"	20
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London	"	"
Do.	Hollands, in cases	"	20
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